

## For Sale

Neville Lamp Coal, \$4.00 per ton delivered; \$3.60 per ton off car.  
Cardiff Lamp Coal, \$5.00 per ton delivered; \$4.50 per ton off car.  
Drumheller Coal, \$6.00 per ton delivered; \$5.50 off car.

DR. J. B. HARRINGTON, V.S.

# Western Globe.

## EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING

G. W. HOTSON

Hotson Block.  
Established in Lacombe, 1900.

VOLUME XI

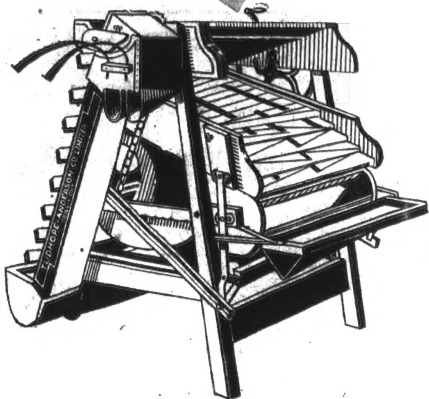
CHAR. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1914

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## "The Winner"

HAS NO EQUAL AS A SEPARATOR



No. 1 Size	-	\$35.00
No. 2 Size	-	\$40.00
Baggers extra	-	\$10.00

MORRISON & JOHNSTON, Limited.



ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital and Reserves  
**\$14,000,000.00**

Sound Banking Principles Followed

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—Record your business transactions through this office and receive the benefits and protection a Bank Account affords.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposit your cash surplus in interest bearing account. Cash reserve is the best asset.

MONEY TRANSFERS made at reasonable rates.

ADVANCES made to assist and encourage legitimate business.

Lacombe Branch—W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Documents and Valuables held for our clients free of charge.

## Lacombe Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

### Farmers—

We Give Protection

We Give Security

We Pay Our Losses

H. J. ANGEL EVANS, H. W. METCALF, S. C. HARTLEY.

Pres. Vice-Pres. Manager.

## At the Threshold of the New Year Nineteen-Hundred Fifteen

In expressing our appreciation of the good-will and patronage extended to us during the past year, we also wish our friends a Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year.

During 1915 we shall keep pace with every advance in the science of pharmacy, shall handle the best goods only, shall give prompt, courteous and reliable service, and endeavor by every means in our power to promote the welfare of our customers.

Let us hear your Druggists during 1915

**The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.**  
D. A. Lothian, Manager

## Farmers' Supplies

Robes, Blankets, Rugs, Trunks, Club Bags and Suit Cases—Bargains.

A full line of Dr. Hess' Stock Food—65c. and \$1.00 packages; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Kow Kure, Garget Cure, Bag Balm, for Cows, Dip and Disinfectant, Balsam of Myrrh for wire cuts and wounds. Hoot Ointment, Swamp Fever and Gall Cure; Distemper and Worm Powder; Louse Killer; Pan-a-cia, Oyster Shell and Grit. Guaranteed Harness Oil; Satin Gloss and Polishes.

**THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP**  
W. L. ELLIOTT

Nanton Street Lacombe, Alberta

Start the New Year Right—  
Subscribe for The Western Globe.

## A Big Savings List From the Store of Better Values

### REMNANTS—Great Reductions to Clear

Remnants of Piece Goods in good lengths, which can be used up for many purposes. Odds and Ends left at the end of the season, which must be cleared this month. All the best go early, so make your selection from the pick.

Ginghams	Prints	Shirtings
Flannelettes	Galateas	Cottons
Dress Goods	Silks	Laces
Ribbons	Embroideries	Damas's

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES

### Crompton's Corsets, New Numbers, Good Styles

No. 263—New model, medium low bust, fashionably boned, strong white coutil, good hose supports, embroidery trimmed top, sizes 18 to 24. Price.....\$1.25

No. 273—Low bust model, a very popular style, comfortable and most durable, sizes 18 to 26. Price.....\$1.50

### Corset Covers, Special at 35c

50c. would be the usual price for these dainty Corset Covers. Made of Fine Longcloth and trimmed with 3-inch wide lace with narrow Ribbon heading, in Pink or Blue, sizes 34 to 42. Price.....35c

Regular 35c, Women's Cashmere

Hose 25c

### Men's Suits Half Price. Regular \$20.00

Values now on Sale at \$10.00

Excellent Quality Tweed Suits for Men, in very good colorings and correct fashions.

The Coats are in 3 or 4 button Sack style, regular Waist-coats, medium Peg Trousers, strongly lined.

These Suits are all cut and tailored throughout by experienced men.

Selling in the usual way, \$15.00 to \$20.00; now marked.....

\$7.50 to \$10.00

### A reg. \$25.00 Man's Overcoat \$12.50

One only, regular \$25.00 Man's Overcoat; one of this season's most popular styles. It is excellently tailored, of Pure Wool Nap Cloth, in Navy Blue; long roll collar, 3-inch gauntlet cuffs, strap back, strongly lined throughout. Special Sale Price.....\$12.50

### Regular \$30.00 Man's Fur Coat \$18.00

A bargain for an out-of-door man who doesn't possess a Fur Coat. We will sell this warm and fine quality garment at a greatly reduced price.

Made of "Black Sitka Beaver," a specially durable and warm fur. Length 54 inches; large 8-inch collar, 2 outside and one inside pocket; Black Silk barrel buttons and loops, quilted lining throughout; leather protected armholes; regular price \$30.00; Special Sale Price.....\$18.00

Trimmed Millinery

Clearance \$1.50

### Regular \$15.00 to \$20.00 Women's

Coats \$8.75. Special this week

This will assuredly be a Bargain Week in our Women's and Misses' Coat Department. Coats that we sell usually at \$15.00, \$16.50, and as high as \$20.00, will go out at Half Price, and in some cases less than half. There is a dozen to choose from.

One grand model comes in a fine, heavy quality Zibeline cloth, in a very pretty shade of Gray, trimmed with a large Black Velvet collar, fastening with 6 pretty Black Bone buttons, 3 at the neck and 3 at the waist line; lined to waist with good Black Farmer's Satin; bound seams; regular \$17.50; a Bargain at.....\$8.75

### Regular 50c Women's Underwear 35c

Vests and Drawers in warm knit, splendid wearing Cotton; Turn-bull manufacture; elastic and perfect fitting; sizes 34, 36 and 38; Special Sale.....35c

### Furs Selling Now at Half Price

Separate Muffs or Sets, in Black Sablette, Plush, Curl Cloth, Karakoul, Blue Wolfine.  
Regular \$7.00 Sets.....\$3.50

Regular \$10.00 Sets.....\$5.00

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

Regular \$1.00 to \$1.25 Toques,

Hoods, etc., 50c

F. E. McLEOD,

"The Store of Better Values"

LACOMBE

# HANDSOME CHINA CABINET GIVEN AWAY

A Key with every \$2.00 purchase. At expiration of Contest, the person holding proper Key gets the Cabinet free of charge.

## A Real Sale

### WE ARE GOING TO UNLOAD OUR WINTER GOODS

Men's Sweaters	Men's Caps	Mackinaws	Sheep-lined Coats
\$7.00 regular, now.....\$5.50	Caps already underpriced at \$1.25, now.....\$1.00	Men's Mackinaws, regular \$3.25, sale price \$2.25	Now \$10.00, sale.....\$7.50
\$4.05 regular, now.....\$3.50	Boys' 55c. Caps.....35c.	Men's Whipcord Coats, regular \$4.00, now.....\$3.00	Now \$7.50, sale.....\$6.00
\$4.50 regular, now.....\$3.00	Boys' 45c. Caps.....25c.	One Waterproof Coat, regular \$3.00, now.....\$2.00	
\$3.50 regular, now.....\$2.50			
Ladies' Sweaters	Lumbermen's Rubbers	Men's Overcoats	Others less than Wholesale
Ladies' and Children's Sweaters, all sharply reduced from our already low prices.	Men's now \$1.60, sale.....\$1.25	20 per cent. discount on present prices.	All other Sheep Lined Coats will be sold at 10 per cent. less than wholesale.
	Boys' now \$1.25, sale.....\$1.00		
	Boys' now \$1.00, sale.....75c.		

During this Sale our Flour will be sold at \$3.25 per 98 lb. sack, and 49 lb. sack at \$1.70  
Every Yard of Dry Goods subject to 10 per cent. Discount

This Sale Starts Saturday, January 2nd, 1915, and will continue until the following Saturday night

**ARNOT'S** THE NEW STORE ON DOLMAGE ST. Lacombe, Alta.

### Bentley News

To The Editor:

We are surprised at the exception to an item appearing in the Bentley news of the Western Globe of the issue of Dec. 15th by the writer of an article in the same paper the week following in regard to cattle running at large on the streets of our village.

In the article mentioned, no one in particular was referred to, but the cattle owners in general, and no personal threats were made. Since the writing of that article an agreement was got up and largely signed by the cattle owners of Bentley, agreeing to keep their cattle confined until the 1st of April, 1915, and we understand that every owner that has been asked has signed, with the exception of one or two. The writer had nothing to do with the agreement, and to this day has not seen it, but as he is a cattle owner of Bentley, we must insist on our being allowed to sign it, and feel sure that it has not been brought to us. We might mention that the owners of the most, as well as the worse mischievous cattle have signed it.

Evidently "Citizen" feels sore, and puts on the coat at once. Now, in taking up the charges against the writer, I will mention them in the turn that "Citizen" does.

First charge—"Bentley is not a village." No, but we like to mention it as such, as papers have been prepared and presented to the Minister of Municipal Affairs asking for Bentley to be constructed into a village, and are only awaiting a correction to be acted on, as all requirements are complied with. We thank "Citizen" for the information, although it is not news to us.

Second charge—"The remark that cattle go a long way to meet loads of hay and follow same for a long distance." Now, "Citizen" might call a yard a long way for a cow to follow a load of hay, but anyone else knows better, so any further explanation is not needed. If he comes to us we will tell him that it is not. But the writer is in a position to state that a cow recently followed a sleigh for half a mile after one bundle of grain that was tied to the back of the sleigh, and names of witnesses to that will be furnished with pleasure, and this is not the only case similar.

Third charge—"That owners have been referred to is answer."

ed and attended very little by their owners, until there was talk of taking the matter to the authorities, and is not a little warning in the local items of your newspaper better than a suit or complaint to the authorities without warning. We did see cattle on our streets last year that were a disgrace to a good agricultural district, and I know that there are many in Bentley that will agree with me. (note to "Citizen"—many may mean a half dozen or more). We think that a little warning, in local news, better in this case than there are that kind. Even when last charge—"If the warning would be heeded further trouble would be avoided." Yes; we meant that considerable trouble of petitions, etc., might be avoided. As we were not aiming our complaints against any certain individual, we did not expect a fast fight, and were even surprised at any apparently respectable citizen taking exception to the remarks that we made, but then we were preparing the petition to incorporate as a village we had knockers (at least one), and now we are not surprised that there is one that tries to block any measure for the improvement or good of our hamlet (not village yet).

There were days when there would be ten or fifteen loads of grain enroute from Rimby to Lacombe left in front of the feed stores here during the moon feed, and I have seen personally as many as five or six sacks of grain torn open and parts of it eaten and wasted by the cattle here.

In spite of the efforts of the barn men to keep them away, and know that the damage to grain and sacks in that way during two weeks or so that means two weeks of maybe a day more) has exceeded the sum of several (six or seven dollars). But as people tell us that cattle do not allow of to run on their streets.

John E. Dyer, Jr., is progressing favorably with his operation. We all wish a speedy recovery. Mr. Riley, our Wittenburg school teacher, is leaving for Calgary, his term having expired. We are all sorry to lose a man of his ability. In spite of war and all hard times, land keeps still changing hands in our valley. Several are here from Iowa, and we look for an influx in the spring. We wish all our friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

ed by above statements, and I can say that I am prepared to back statements with witnesses. I know that a small place has knockers, or people that will try and clog nearly every measure that will benefit the place, but for a little self-respect try and not publish it abroad. Everyone in and around Bentley knows that the cattle running at large here have been a public nuisance and have been the talk of the town (or hamlet). Farmers driving in and trading have had their complaints from their purchases being torn open by the cattle while getting ready to go home, as well as the hay and grain haulers. Cattle can hardly be watched back from the loads of hay while being weighed, and there are dozens of instances where they have been a damaging nuisance. With hopes of an early reply if we have made any mis-statements, we are, as usual, Correspondent of the Western Globe for Bentley (hamlet).

### Wittenburg News

A grand Christmas entertainment was held in the Lee Hall on Christmas Eve. The little ones sang their parts to perfection. The act by Mrs. Challenge, Messrs. Shop, Buck and Hansen, was worthy of fame in a long like ours, and will be remembered by many in history. C. D. Aldridge acted as chairman. The address at the close by Mr. Ashton was highly appreciated by all.

Mrs. Clifford left for Iowa and Mr. J. Cumberland left for the east for the winter months.

Miss Clara Simmons and Miss Mandy Broaden arrived back in our valley. Cannot the bachelors keep them here now, they are paying a visit to our burg.

Miss Flynn left for Boston to take a contract for the winter. John E. Dyer, Jr., is progressing favorably with his operation. We all wish a speedy recovery.

Mr. Riley, our Wittenburg school teacher, is leaving for Calgary, his term having expired. We are all sorry to lose a man of his ability.

In spite of war and all hard times, land keeps still changing hands in our valley. Several are here from Iowa, and we look for an influx in the spring.

We wish all our friends a happy and prosperous New Year. Get your bargains at our Grab Sale next Saturday, Jan. 2nd.—City Pharmacy.

## Hold Your Female Stock

DON'T SELL OFF YOUR BREEDING STOCK.

Tight money and war prices for grain have induced many farmers all over North America to sell off their live stock, and the flood of offerings has temporarily forced down a piece of all stock.

Influenced by these lower stock prices, farmers say it won't pay to feed stock, and the flood of animals are being rushed to market in great quantities and sold at sacrifice prices.

PRESENT LOW PRICES FOR STOCK CANNOT LAST LONG.

The war is certain to cause a great depletion of stock on the European Continent, and from that source at the termination of the war a great demand for breeding stock must arise.

The destruction from the foot and mouth disease now raging in the United States must be enormous. Add to the above considerations the fact that great quantities of breeding stock have already been marketed with the packers, and it will be seen that a serious shortage in all kinds of live stock is certain to be brought about in the near future.

BREEDING STOCK IS SHORT ALL OVER THE WORLD, and the farmer who gets rid of his stock now will have to pay heavily to get started again.

On the other hand, when the war is over and grain prices again become normal, live stock prices will be good, and FARMERS WHO HOLD THEIR BREEDING STOCK WILL REAP A RICH REWARD.

The marketing of unimpaired stock is to be deplored, since it brings a wretchedly low price. If, even with high-priced grain, there should be no loss when stock prices recover, as they are certain to do when the rush of deliveries ceases. This must happen before long.

### SHEEP THE BEST WEED KILLERS.

Large areas of the prairie provinces are adapted sheep raising, and the time is opportune for developing this industry. Sheep are prolific, and a farm flock that does not yield one hundred per cent. is a poor one.

They give a double return, namely, meat and wool. They are economical to feed and easy to handle.

And they largely pay for themselves in destruction of weeds and fertilization.

Buy the nucleus of a flock before the good breeding stock is depleted.

DON'T PUT ALL YOUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET.

No agricultural country ever enjoyed continued prosperity without raising live stock.

The result of abandoning stock merely because of temporarily high prices for grain will be disastrous in the long run.

When most farmers all over America are rushing into grain raising, the wise farmer will look a year or two ahead.

### THE GERMAN NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

Whether the German naval bombardment of defenseless English coast towns on the North Sea be accepted as an expression of preparedness to meet the British North Sea fleet, or whether it be merely evidence of a renewed outbreak of German hatred against Great Britain, the incident may be viewed with equanimity. A fair open fight in the North Sea would be welcomed by the British fleet. There could be but one result. Britain's North Sea fleet is still the sure bulwark of the empire. As an exhibition of hatred the affair is without significance. If the intention was to strike terror into the British heart, the scheme will have miserably failed of its purpose. Britons are not to be so easily intimidated.

The puzzle is to determine what the Germans thought to gain by their attack. If wanton destruction was the design they have succeeded in a small measure. None of the towns attacked was a fortified place. The shells dropped among non-combatants, and the meagre accounts that have been cabled to America indicate that the Germans adopted the tactics of the army in Belgium, and made churches and cathedrals a target for their shells.

The effect on the British tem-

perament is bound to be quite the opposite of that intended. It may provoke the Britisher to anger. Certainly it will act as a mighty stimulus to recruiting. That the Englishman would flee at the sound of gunshots and leave his "tight little island" to the unopposed invasion of Germans sounds so ridiculous that it needs only to suggest the thought to prove its absurdity.

The bombardment bears all the earmarks of an act of desperation. With the German power stayed on land, its vast armies unable to make progress on either front, with winter set in and the prospect of certain defeat in a spring campaign, what more natural than that attempt should be made to stimulate feeling in the fatherland by a show of force in the North Sea? It is in line with what has all along been accepted as the German policy. When conditions reached a critical stage on land it has been the theory of military experts that desperate chances would be taken on sea. That is what has happened, but without material gain. When the veil of censorship is lifted it will doubtless be seen that the German navy has paid dearly for its temerity.

Try one of our 25c. and 50c. Grabs next Saturday. Lots of them worth up to \$3 and \$4.



### MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 28th January, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, over Lacombe Rural Mail Delivery Route No. 2, via Brookley, to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lacombe and Brookley, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Edmonton, 18th December, 1914. A. W. CAIRNS, Post Office Inspector.

### PROCLAMATION.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, our Governor-General, has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas our Empire has been forced to take up arms in defence of rights and liberties unjustly attacked, and to fulfil pledges solemnly given;

We, therefore, believing it to be fitting that our people should be enabled to make a public and solemn avowal of duty to Almighty God and of need of guidance, have thought fit, by, and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and we do hereby appoint Sunday, the third day of January next, to be throughout our Dominion of Canada a day of humble prayer, and intercession to Almighty God on behalf of the cause undertaken by our Empire and our Allies and of those who are offering their lives for it, and for a speedy and favorable peace that shall be founded on understanding and not hatred, to the end that peace, shall endure; and we do invite all our loving subjects throughout Canada to set apart this appointed day as a day of humble prayer and intercession.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.



### Taxidermist and Furrier

Send me your Game Heads. I guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.

Rugs, Robes and Heads a specialty.

Holton Block, Lacombe

Curtis A. Jones

### Wm. Teward

Plasterer, Bricklayer, Cement Work, Stone Work and Wire-places a Specialty.

Lacombe, A. or Burris Ave. SKE, 1914.



**A. GILMOUR**

Will pay the following prices delivered in his yards at Lacombe this week:

Choice Fat Steers, 1,200 lbs. and up.....	6c.
Choice Fat Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	4 1/2c. to 5c.
Fat Bulls.....	2 1/2c. to 3c.
Fat Oxen.....	2 1/2c. to 3c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers.....	4c. to 4 1/2c.
Choice Cows, fat.....	4c.
Medium to good Fat Cows and Heifers.....	3c. to 4c.
Best Hides.....	8c.

**HOGS**—Hog prices are so uncertain that we cannot quote a steady price. Those wishing to sell, phone us for prices.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m. Night Phone 40.

**Lacombe Meat Market**

Buy your meat wholesale. We will sell you fore-quarters of beef at 8c. per lb. quality guaranteed.

Lambs, 15c per lb.

Dressed Hogs, 9c.

Phone 95. THOS. THORP, Prop. Box 135

Mrs. Denike will receive on the first Wednesday of each month.

Reduce the cost of living by buying your groceries from Nicholson & Switzer.

Read Arnot's advertisement on the opposite page.

Mr. Menzies, late assistant principal of Lacombe schools, now of Banff, is visiting friends in town.

Thos. Sharkey, of Holmes & Sharkey, railway contractors, of Clive, died suddenly on Christmas Eve.

There will be a special service in St. John's church, Blackfalds, on Sunday, January 3rd, at 3 p.m.

Mrs. E. L. Misener will receive on the first Wednesday of each month, instead of the fourth Friday, as formerly.

Regular meetings of the Epworth League will be resumed next Monday evening, Jan. 4th, when there will be a service suitable for the beginning of the year.

Read Arnot's advertisement in this issue. He is offering some great bargains.

Holy Communion will be administered at the Anglican church after the Watch-Night Service.

C. W. Braithwaite, one of our best known farmers, has been called to Calgary to take a command in the 50th battalion. Mr. Braithwaite will leave for Calgary on Monday. His rank is captain.

The masquerade ball at Boode's Hall on Monday night drew a good crowd and everyone had a good time. Mrs. Sherman won the prize for best costume.

The Welsh Singers drew a large and appreciative audience on Monday evening at the Comet. It was a splendid musical event and was greatly enjoyed by all.

The Comet is now under the management of Louis Boode, Mr. Shilleto having completed a deal whereby he retires from any connection with it for a year. The picture show will be closed down and the house used for dances and road shows.

## GET A TOWN LOT At Your Own Price

There will be held in the Town Hall, Lacombe, on SATURDAY NEXT, under the provisions of the Tax Enforcement Act, a sale of several hundred desirable lots in the Town of Lacombe, which can be purchased at prices ranging from \$14 upwards.

Lots in Lacombe will make money for you, and you will never have another chance to buy property at prices lower than farm land is selling for. See list in another column. Titles issued immediately.

The Sale will start at 2 o'clock sharp.

**C. F. DAMRON**  
Auctioneer

Lacombe, Alberta

Buy yourself a New Year's gift that will make money for you in a short time. C. F. Damron, auctioneer.

Frank Morton, the well-known comedian, assisted by a very strong company of vaudeville artists, will appear at the Comet on Friday and Saturday next. The show is said to be well worth seeing, being of an exceptionally high character. The dancers with the company are said to be the best on the continent.

R. G. Gilmour left on Christmas for Toronto, Ont., where he will spend a couple of months. There are rumors that he is coming about the probable result of the doctor's visit, but we will not repeat them until we receive further information from our Toronto correspondent.

The Tax Sale of Lacombe town lots will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon next, commencing at 2 o'clock. A large number of desirable lots will be sold at very low prices, and this is the chance of a lifetime for anyone having a few dollars to invest. List of lots and upset prices may be seen in another column. C. F. Damron, auctioneer.

The City Pharmacy had a very well conducted and satisfactory drawing of their pony. Messrs. John Fortune, Robert Inglis and Robert Scott conducted the drawing. All the duplicate numbers were mixed well in a large tray and then a number was drawn, the first number being 1423. Up to the time of going to press, no one has claimed the pony, so everyone should retain their tickets, as there may be another drawing.

The Sunday school entertainment at Grace Methodist church was a decided success. The program was given as advertised. Children and adults taking part did credit to themselves and the young ladies who gave time and effort in the preparation. When Santa Claus appeared with a generous treat for every child in the house, their enjoyment was complete. The church was packed with members of the school and an appreciative audience.

**Spruceville News**

The Spruceville Christmas entertainment and patriotic concert was a big success, as the U.F.A. Hall was packed to its capacity and a great sum of money was realized. Mr. Scragge acted as chairman, and with a few remarks and jokes between acts, kept the audience in good humor. The school children were well trained and acted their parts well, thanks to our school teacher and Miss Walker.

There seems to be quite a lot of excitement over the coming municipal election. We did not know that it was such a highly prized office that people wanted to fight over it. Remember the big dance at the U.F.A. Hall on New Year's night, January 1st. Everybody welcome and ladies are asked to bring baskets.

**Bentley News**

We are enjoying real winter weather. Quite different from the last two years—skipping good, with air crisp and plenty of fresh snow.

E. St. J. O'Neill returned to the camp at Calgary on Sunday, after the Christmas leave with friends and his brother here.

J. W. Grant is taking his holidays at his home, east of Lacombe, but will return to open the school again on Jan. 4th.

A lot of new lumber is being received at the Bentley yard from the McPherson mills.

The Christmas entertainment and tree at the hall on Wednesday night last, was well attended, the hall being packed to the doors. The entertainment was very good, and from the many presents given out by Santa, there was no indication of hard times for a while.

A party from here, comprising Messrs. Williams, Veckind and Jas. McPherson, and their wives, expect to spend New Year's Day at the McPherson camp, north west of Gilby.

There will be a dance in the McPherson Hall on New Year's night, Jan. 1st.

At a meeting of the M. W. of A. Camp here, held on Monday night, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—C. F. Damron, Consul; J. H. Damron, Past Consul; D. A. Whitesell, Advisor; Jas. P. McPherson, Clerk; B. E. Williams, Banker; F. W. Thorp, Escort. Arrangements are being made for an entertainment and dance some time in January.

It has been arranged to hold service every Sunday in St. Mary's church, Bentley, in future. On the second Sunday in each month there will be Holy Communion at 11 a.m., and every other Sunday in the month service will be at 3 p.m. On Sunday next the service will be the special service as requested by the Governor-General.

**Rimby News**

A Christmas tree, given by the school trustees, and an entertainment by the scholars, took place in the school house on Wednesday last. Before the good things on the tree were distributed, an excellent program was rendered in a most admirable manner, reflecting great credit upon the teacher, Miss McColm, and upon Miss Patch, who ably assisted her in the training of the children.

All the items were appropriate to the Christmas season. Capital recitations were given by Majorie Waters and Neva Jefferson. Speeches by Gertrude Brodie and George Jefferson.

A splendid dialogue, "Father Christmas," by a number of children, the leading part being taken by Willie Marshall.

A doll drill by eight little girls—Muriel, Mary, Majorie, Neva, Alice, Lydia, Laura and Lillie, created much merriment.

A dialogue, "The Country Cousin," by the senior scholars—Rhoda, Ruby, Kate, Marie, Edith and Fred Watts, was greatly enjoyed.

Prizes were awarded to several scholars.

Majorie Waters carried off the first prize for the highest average in marks during the year. Willie Marshall and Eric Brooks were equal for second place.

George Jefferson was the winner of the prize for best conduct. Marie Rimby first in spelling. Drummond Brooks and Majorie Waters were classed second, and Ada Reed third.

The school was tastefully decorated by the boys and girls, Miss Mowbray lending assistance by making most of the costumes.

The chairman of the board, Mr. K. Waters, presided over the meeting, and spoke in the highest terms of the efficient manner in which Miss McColm had handled the school during the past year.

In connection with the proclamation issued by the Governor-General of the Dominion, calling upon every person to observe

Sunday, January 3rd, 1915, as a day of special prayer, an intercession on behalf of the allies' cause, and of those suffering through the war, there will be a special service in the English church next Sunday at 11 a.m.

Everyone in Rimby district is expected to attend Divine service at one or other of the churches on Sunday next, and to observe the day as one of intercession for the empire.

On Thursday night (New Year's Eve) there will be a watchnight service at 11.30 in the English church. All are welcome.

Miss McColm, who for the past year had charge of the school, has gone to Calgary to continue her studies.

Her residence of one year, she made many friends and will be greatly missed in the community. The school children presented her with a gold brooch and she also received other tokens of the high esteem in which she was held by the parents of her scholars and the public generally. She takes with her the best wishes of old and young alike for her future prosperity.

A.F. & A.M.

The officers of Eureka Lodge No. 10, A.F. & A.M., for the year 1915 were duly installed on Monday evening, December 28th, by R. W. Bro. Puffer, D.D.G.M., for District No. 4, Wor. Bro. Hutton acting as Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Wor. Master—Wor. Bro. H. L. Brown.

Immediate Past Master—Wor. Bro. W. N. Morrison.

Senior Warden—Bro. Dr. W. J. Simpson.

Junior Warden—Bro. R. A. Ramsay.

Treasurer—Bro. J. J. Fraser.

Secretary—Bro. N. E. Carruthers.

Chaplain—Wor. Bro. G. H. Hutton.

Senior Deacon—Bro. W. H. Cranna.

Junior Deacon—Bro. Jas. Hill.

Senior Steward—Bro. E. R. Kent.

Junior Warden—Bro. J. L. Nottingham.

Director of Ceremonies—Bro. Dr. R. Roberts.

Tyler—Wor. Bro. J. L. Craigen.

**RESULT OF FINAL EXAMINATIONS—GRADE 6 TO 7.**

(Passing Marks, 50 p.c.)

Gladys Watson 82; Leila Titworth, 81.63; Annie Steel, 77.36; Maud Bullis, 75.09; Ethel Beebe, 74.81; Albert Boardman, 73.09; Lavina Raymond, 72.27; Rho Gilmour, 72.18; Fleming Gilmour, 69.09; Marie Langrock, 66.81; Otta Lockerty, 64.44; Willie Bowness, 63.72; Maud Pocock, 62.99; Elton Bowness, 62.81; Harry Vickerson, 61.79; Allan Cheeld, 61.27; Winnie Winter, 61.00; Florence Godfrey, 60.63; Fred Helmer, 58.72; Martha Steel, 58.45; Morris Tees, 57.45; Alvina Helmer, 52.63; Christine Haynes, 52.63; Harry Fortune, 50.01.—L. Boardman, Teacher.

**DEFENCES UPON THE RIVER RHINE.**

London, Dec. 28.—The London Chronicle's correspondent at Basel, Switzerland, telegraphs "Die Wacht Am Rhein" is something more than a national sentiment, the watch on the Rhine is very close indeed to this place. From Basel to Coblenz the right bank of the river has been put in an

extraordinary state of affairs. A large owner who has been down the Rhine from here to Mannheim told the correspondent that there are earthworks at certain points along the river's bank. At some places, this man also said, mines have been placed near bridges and others were covered with branches and debris to make a forced crossing difficult. A mile or two away from the Swiss frontier at Suringen, the reserve troops even now are working hard on defense operations. He her up Altbreisach is being transformed into a river bank fortress. Similar measures have been taken between Altbreisach and the port opposite Strasburg.

Strasburg, the correspondent says, itself is all ready. Before the war one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, most Germans think it is untakable.

**BORN.**  
KENT—At Lacombe, Alberta, on December 28, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kent, a son.

Get your bargains at our Grab Sale next Saturday, Jan. 2nd.—City Pharmacy.

**We Wish Our Friends**

A Happy and  
Prosperous  
New Year

**Paul Hotson**

Jeweller. Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
Royal Bank Bldg., - Lacombe

# UNPRECEDENTED Subscription Offer

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY  
THE WESTERN GLOBE FOR 1915

## 50c

While The Western Globe now enjoys the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper published outside of the cities in the Province of Alberta, we have determined to greatly increase the number of our readers for the coming year, and will offer as an inducement to every resident of this part of the Province to take the paper, the most liberal subscription rate of 50c. per year. There is no better way in which to advertise your district than by taking the paper yourself or sending it to your friends back home, and at this very low rate everybody can afford to have The Western Globe in their homes. This offer is only good during January, 1915, so act quickly.

We will send The Western Globe to any address in Canada, or to any of the British possessions for 50c. for one year.

We will send The Western Globe to any address in the United States for \$1.00 for one year. The additional 50c. is for postage it costing one cent a copy to send the paper across the line.

Old subscribers who are already paid up, may have their time extended for one year on payment of 50c.

Old subscribers who are in arrears and who pay up, will be given The Western Globe for one year for 50c.

During 1915 we intend making The Western Globe better than ever, and many new features will be added.

Send your friends a New Year's gift of The Western Globe. Nothing would be more appreciated.

## Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

## FARMERS!

The question of Insurance is very important to you. This is a Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company; no stockholders; no dividends to pay. Every policy holder is a member and every member shares the profits. The policy of the company is fair treatment, prompt service, and liberal and quick settlement of all claims. We insure against fire, lightning, and prairie fire and windstorms. Owned and operated by the Farmers of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

No. of farmers insured, over 26,000  
Insurance in force, \$42,000,000  
Assets over liabilities, \$700,000

Insurance accepted on assessment plan or by cash. Farm property only accepted by this company.

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

See any of our agents, who will give full information.

The Jesse Fraser Agency, Lacombe.  
James P. McPherson, Bentley.  
D. Clausen, Eckville.  
C. L. Farnum & Co., Ponoka.  
C. C. Wilson, Clive.

(N4-11-6)

## GERMANY IS BEATEN.

The New York Times, which has been foremost among the United States newspapers, not only in giving reliable news of the war, but also in placing before its readers the real meaning of the terrible disaster, comes out editorially in a strong article advising the German people to use their influence upon the Fatherland in bringing the terrible war to a close.

"Germany is doomed to sure defeat," says The Times. "Bankrupt in statesman, overwhelmed in arms, under the moral condemnation of the whole of the civilized world, befriended only by the Austrian and the Turk, two backward-looking and dying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three great powers, to which reinforcements from states now neutral would certainly come, should the decision be long deferred, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle against the hopeless decree. Yet the doom of the German nation may become the deliverance of the German people if they will betimes but seize and hold their own."

The Times refers to the downfall of German diplomacy, both in Vienna and Petrograd, and also in London, of the collapse of the war machine and the threatening attitude of neutral nations. "The world cannot, will not, let Germany win in this war," says The Times. "With her dominating all Europe, peace and security would vanish from the earth. A few months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany; now it knows her thoroughly. So if Britain, France and Russia cannot prevail against her, Italy with her two millions, the sturdy Highlanders, the Swiss (hard men in a fight), the Danes, the Greeks and the Balkans will come to their aid and make sure that the work is finished, once for all."

The Times makes an appeal to the German-Americans to plead with the Fatherland to discontinue the war and make further terrible sacrifice unnecessary.

"The sword must go, the scabbard, too, and the shining armor. If the Germans here have at all the car of the Germans there, can they not tell them so? They have come here to escape the everlasting din of war's trumpet; they have come to find peace and comfort in a land of liberty and law, where government rests on the consent of the governed, where the people, by their chosen representatives, when there is question of going into the trenches to be slain, have something to say about it."

This statement is very interesting, because it comes from a leading paper of a neutral nation. It is an unprejudiced opinion.

## HIGH PRICES TO RULE FOR CATTLE DURING 1915.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—An unprecedented condition has existed at American live stock markets during the past ten days. Values at Chicago dropped \$1 to \$3 per hundredweight, or \$10 to \$30 per head. Coincident with lifting the Iowa quarantine, cattle were thrown overboard, with the result that Chicago received over 70,000 the third week of December. Under normal conditions some 20,000 would have gone back to the country for finishing purposes, but with a strict embargo on the stocker movement it was necessary to slaughter everything and congestion ensued, packers having as many as 40,000 unskilled cattle on their hands at one time. On this run thousands of fat bullocks sold at \$8 to \$9 that were worth \$9.50 to \$11 the previous week, and the money lost by country shippers would have furnished capital for a pretentious bank. The frenzied liquidation can have but one re-

sult, scarcity and high prices during the first half of 1915. Liquidation will probably run its course in January and should dis-ease be stamped out, and fat cattle the values soar, an unprecedented scramble for stock cattle during the late winter and spring months is certain.

To what extent liquidation incidental to the epidemic has impaired the 1915 supply of beef is subject of conjecture, but between slaughter on farms and premature marketing probably 150,000 bullocks have been eliminated from next year's prospective supply.

The equine supply present and prospective is interesting. British, French, Swiss and Italian buying has been the life of the trade for a month past. No big prices are being paid, and inspection is somewhat rigid. Purchases have been made largely at \$125 to \$175, gunners selling at the high end of the range, but it must be evident that if Europe continues buying on the present terms for another few months few horses will be left in the country. It is significant that both British and French are concentrating their purchases, the apparent object being to acquire horses rather than rush them to the war. It is concealed that not all of this stock is intended for fighting purposes. In other words, Europe is draining North America of horses with the object of replacing them with stock commandeered at the beginning of the war. Along about the time when purchasing for spring work begins this will be realized. Europe is far-sighted, as a rule, and much of the money now being spent for horses on this side is in anticipation of post bellum necessities.

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT TO BE ASKED TO VOTE \$150,000 FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Edmonton, Dec. 24.—That the provincial government of Alberta be urged to appropriate the sum of \$150,000 for the immediate relief of the unemployed in the cities of Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Edmonton, was the decision reached at a conference yesterday in Mayor Henry's office at the city hall.

Calgary was represented by Alderman W. G. Hunt, Alderman I. G. Kettle, and Alex. Ross, of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council; Lethbridge by Mayor Hardie and Commissioner Reid; Medicine Hat by Mayor-elect A. C. Hawthorne and Edmonton by Mayor Henry, Alderman Kinney, Commissioner Booth, Civic Relief Officer Turnbull, Welfare League Secretary Davidson, and A. Farnio, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council.

The problem of unemployment is recognized as becoming more and more acute in the larger cities throughout the province, on account of migration of the unemployed to these points, and the members of the delegation, after discussing the question exhaustively, were agreed that it is the duty of the Provincial and Dominion governments to co-operate with the different cities to give immediate relief. It was estimated that Calgary and Edmonton should each be given by the Alberta government at least \$50,000 to this end, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, \$15,000, and the remaining \$20,000 to be used for some of the smaller towns in Alberta having organizations for relief.

A resolution to this effect was passed, and arrangements were made for a conference to be held this afternoon with Premier Smith and other members of the Alberta government.

Alderman Hunt, of Calgary, was chosen as spokesman to place the matter before the premier.

## TO BUY REMOUNTS, FOR CANADIAN MILITIA.

Winnipeg, Dec. 24.—Lieut. Col. McKee, chief remount commissioner for the Canadian government, is in the city arranging for purchases of cavalry and artillery horses for the Canadian militia. He will be here for a week, leaving for Calgary next Tuesday or Wednesday.

"It is our intention," said Col. McKee, "so far as possible, to give the owner of every suitable horse in Western Canada an opportunity of selling his animal direct to the government. We do not intend to buy from the dealers or speculators. It is our desire to entirely eliminate the middleman and there is no reason why any commission or any consideration should be paid to anyone on account of the sale of any horse to the Canadian government."

"I am appointing several purchasing committees, of which there will be two in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan and a similar number in Alberta. These purchasing committees will cover their districts very thoroughly and will hold sale days at sufficient points so as to relieve the farmer or horse owner from the necessity of taking his horse further than 12 to 15 miles to a sales point. To give you a more accurate idea of just how thorough the provinces will be covered, I might add that at the present time we contemplate holding sale days at something over 60 points in Manitoba. For the second contingent we will require fully three times as many riding horses as artillery horses."

"The manner in which it is proposed to purchase these horses should result in paying the farmer or owner an amount considerably in excess of that which he would receive from the middleman. However, to make it successful, we must have the full co-operation of the farmer."

The following is the specification of requirements:

(a) Riding horses, age 5 years to 9 years; height 15 hands to 15.5 hands; weight 1,000 pounds to 1,150 pounds.

(b) Artillery horses, age 5 years to 9 years; height 15 hands to 15.5 hands; weight 1,100 pounds to 1,300 pounds.

General requirements—All horses must be tested for soundness, galloped and punched; all riding horses must be ridden for pace; special attention must be paid to eyes and wind. The remount purchaser is the sole judge as to suitability.

## NATURALIZATION ACT IN EFFECT JANUARY 1.

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—The coming into effect of the Imperial Naturalization Act on January 1 will introduce a new set of conditions relating to making into citizens of the Dominion aliens who have made Canada their home. The most striking difference between the new and the present acts will be that under the new act, aliens naturalized in the Dominion will be given not only Dominion, but world-wide British nationality. They will be entitled to the protection of the British flag no matter where they go. Should a German after peace has been declared, return to Canada, and after the lapse of five years be naturalized under this inter-imperial arrangement, he would be recognized as a British citizen even in the event of his return to Germany. An alien other than a native of the United States, who has been naturalized under the present act, is entitled to the rights of British citizenship only within the Dominion. A native of the United States has under present law, by virtue of a treaty agreed to by Great Britain and the United States in 1870.

An important feature of this new inter-imperial legislation not hitherto emphasized is that it maintains and secures the autonomous rights of the overseas dominions. This is so because it is by virtue of this act, and not by virtue of imperial legislation on the subject, that aliens naturalized under the new law will secure world-wide recognition as subjects of the empire. It was at first proposed that the whole matter should be dealt with by imperial legislation, but the representatives of the overseas dominions objected and the imperial ministers readily conceded the right of the dominions in the matter. As a result a precedent has been established which will strengthen the position of the dominions in all matters in which the Dominion was delegated the right to legislation by virtue of the provisions of the British North America Act.

In view of the near approach of the day on which the new act will come into effect, the desire of the government that its general provisions should be understood, a memorandum was issued yesterday from the department of the secretary of state setting out in detail the important features of the new act and procedure which it will be necessary for an alien to follow who desires to become a full-fledged citizen of the empire on which the

act never sets.

It is particularly emphasized that the new act will be more difficult to comply with than the present law. Under the act an alien who goes out of force certificates of naturalization were issued by the courts. Under the new act three months' notice of the desire to be naturalized must be given by an applicant, whose application will then be passed upon by a judge, who will forward the papers to the department of state. The officials of the state department will take certain steps to check up the records and evidence submitted to the courts, and when satisfied that the applicant is entitled to a certificate of naturalization, the same will be issued by the secretary of state. The provision of the act calling for three months' notice of a desire to become naturalized will prevent the hurried naturalization of large numbers of aliens immediately prior to an election.

"Another important point clearly set out is that although the present act goes out of force, people who have been naturalized under the act will not be compelled to go before the courts again in order to secure the full measure of British citizenship provided by the new measure. They may still use the certificates already granted to them by the secretary of state, and will issue a new certificate, but not before the applicant has been a resident of the Dominion for five years. This means that many naturalized Canadians who received their certificates recently after residing but three years in Canada, will have to wait until five years is up before they will receive the new certificate entitling them to world-wide British nationality."

The repeal of the present act is also subject to the provision that persons residing in Canada on January 1 may apply and obtain naturalization under this act. There will, therefore, be two methods of naturalization during the following three years, the first requiring only three years of residence and conferring naturalization within the Dominion, and the second requiring five years of residence and conferring British nationality for all intents and purposes.

The conditions and qualifications of naturalization under the new act are as follows:

(1) Residence within His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years, or service under the Crown for the same period within the last eight years before the application.

(2) Residence in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence either in Canada or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application.

(3) Good character.

(4) An adequate knowledge of the English or French languages.

(5) An intention, if a certificate is granted, to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to continue in the service of the Crown.

Notices of application for naturalization must be posted by the applicant in the post office nearest to his residence and in the office of the clerk of the court in which the application is to be made, and in the hands of the court to decide whether or not the applicant has an adequate knowledge of English or French. The judge also has it in his power to require evidence to prove that the applicant is of good character, and if necessary can adjourn the hearing to secure the evidence of witnesses.

The fee for naturalization will be five dollars, and for re-naturalization three dollars. There is no further fee to be paid except 50 cents for taking the oath of allegiance.

The following courts will deal with applications for naturalization:

(a) In Ontario, the court of general sessions of the peace of the county in which the alien resides, or the court of assize and Nisi Prius during its sittings in each county.

(b) In British Columbia, the supreme court of British Columbia during its sittings in the electoral district in which the alien resides; the court of assize during its sittings in each electoral district, or the county court of each electoral district.

(c) In Manitoba, the court of King's Bench during its sittings in the judicial district within which the alien resides, a judge of the court of King's Bench sitting in the judicial district within which the alien resides, or the county court during its sittings in the division within which the alien resides.

(d) In Saskatchewan or Alberta, the supreme court sitting in the judicial district in which the alien resides, or the district court in such district.

(e) The Yukon Territory, territorial court, during its sittings in the circuit within which the alien resides.

(f) The Northwest Territories, the governor-in-council may pre-



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## Overcoats

Black Beaver Cloth, Plush and Curl lined, Rubber interlined, Marmot and Rat collars—\$18.50 to \$24.00.

2 only, Black Dogskin, 44 and 46—\$20.00.

Cloth Overcoats in style, Cria make—\$16.50 to \$20.00.  
Few Winter Caps—75c.

## D. CAMERON

TAILOR  
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Alban St.  
Opp. Adelphi Hotel.

NOTICE.

The Town of Lacombe will offer for sale by public auction, at the Town Hall, Lacombe, Alberta, on Saturday, January 2nd, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lots, which have been forfeited to the Town by Tax Enforcement proceedings under the provisions of the Town Act. The Town will sell the lots for a cash payment sufficient to pay all taxes and costs due on the lots, the balance in six months with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 48, 49, in Block A, Plan 3540U, upset price \$25.00 each.

Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, Block B, Plan 3540U, upset price \$25.00 each.

Lots 9 and 10, Block 4, Plan 7358U, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Block 5, Plan 7358U, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Block 1, Plan 1418S, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, Block 2, Plan 1418S, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 3 and 4, Block 9, Plan 1B, upset price \$50.00 each.

Lots 9, 15 and 17, Block 13, Plan 1A, upset price \$50.00 each.

Lots 5, Block 21, Plan 1B, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 31 and 32, Block 20, Plan 5781AF, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lot 7, Block 28, Plan 1E, upset price \$35.00 each.

Lots 8 and 9, Block 3, Plan 4680R, upset price \$40.00 each.

Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Block 31, Plan 15U, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 9 and 10, Block 33, Plan 15U, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 9 and 10, Block 35, Plan 15U, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 15 and 16, Block 36, Plan 15U, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 5, 11, 12, 15, 16, Block 37, Plan 15U, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 5 and 6, Block 38, Plan 15U, upset price \$20.00 each.

Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, Block 18, Plan 4500R, upset price \$35.00 each.

Lots 57, 58, 59, 60, Block 18, Plan 4500R, upset price \$35.00 each.

Lots 37 and 38, Block 19, Plan 4500R, upset price \$40.00 each.

Lots 53 and 54, Block 19, Plan 4500R, upset price \$40.00 each.

Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Block 19, Plan 3540U, upset price \$25.00 each.

The south 8 feet of Lot 51, Block 18, Plan 4500R, upset price \$12.00.

Lot 15, in Block 4, Plan 1G, upset price \$40.00.

E. J. TETI,  
Sec.-Treas. of Town of Lacombe.  
(D2-5c)

## Money to Loan

Private or corporate funds, on farm security at current rates.

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DAY BLOCK

LACOMBE

## EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMERS

Old Dominion and Chatham Wagons and Democarts—Gasoline Engines and Grinders—P. O. Gangs and Sulkys and Walking Plows—Motor Hay Presses—Top and Open Buggies—1 second-hand tractor and separator, in first-class running order.

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Repairs on all makes of autos promptly and carefully attended to.

## AUTO LIVERY

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Having just installed a vulcanizing plant, I am making a specialty of repairing tires—outer casing or inner tubes. Get my estimate on your work.

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I am taking over the Arcade Stables at present run by Thos. Dagg. If you want your horses well fed and cared for, give me a trial. I will use nothing but first-class hay.

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CITY LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade

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LACOMBE - ALBERTA

## CREAM WANTED

I need your Cream, so send it along: you get your cheque once a week. I Pay Cash For Dairy Butter and Eggs. Dairy butter must be put up in tubs or in large rolls.

## The Lacombe Creamery

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## F. L. SMITH, Limited

Direct Importers

Agency of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co.

We Have Choice Christmas Cigars

Best of Wines and Liqueurs, and all the Best Brands of Scotch, Irish and Rye



## EUROPEAN POWERS GIVE U. S. CONTRACTS FOR \$300,000,000.

New York, Dec. 24.—The nations of Europe have placed contracts in the United States for more than \$300,000,000 worth of supplies since the beginning of the year, according to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who returned yesterday from England aboard the steamship Lusitania.

Mr. Schwab predicted that for this reason the United States was now at the threshold of the "greatest period of prosperity it has seen in many years."

Mr. Schwab, who sailed for England less than a month ago, admitted that the object of his trip was to cancel provisional contracts he had made with the British government for the building of submarines. This he had done, he said, after having been advised by Secretary of State Bryan that for an American concern to supply submarines to any of the belligerent nations would be a violation both in letter and in spirit of the neutrality of the United States.

The contracts which he had given up, he said, were worth more than \$1,000,000, but he had been able to secure while abroad contracts for the supply of various munitions for the war, although he declined to say with what nation they had been negotiated.

"The next big problem that the United States will have to face," said Mr. Schwab, "will be the development of the transportation facilities in order to handle the tremendous increase in manufacturing and commercial enterprises."

"The period of prosperity that I predicted on my last return from Europe is about on us, the contracts placed with American manufacturing concerns by Europe call for delivery within the year and I look to see a big revival of business in every line."

Mr. Schwab, on his previous trip, was a passenger on the steamship Olympic when that ship went to the rescue of the dreadnought Audacious. On his return he declined to confirm or deny the incident, pleading that he was bound by his duty of honor not to speak of it in view of the treatment accorded him at that time by the English government. Asked yesterday if the Audacious did go down, his reply was: "It certainly did."

## SUICIDE NEAR ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE

A. L. Gueyney, a homesteader in the Dovercourt district, committed suicide at the home of Bert Sinclair last week. Mr. Gueyney had been at a dance the previous evening and was apparently in the best of spirits. The dance broke up about 5 a.m. and Gueyney went to bed in the upstairs of the home of Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Sinclair slept downstairs. About 9 a.m. Sinclair was up fixing the fire and Gueyney called down to him if he was getting up. Sinclair replied that he was. In a few minutes Gueyney came down and went outside. Almost instantly Sinclair heard something fall, and upon going to the kitchen found Gueyney lying on the floor and noticed that he was bleeding on the head. When the doctor arrived he found that Messrs. Lee, Sinclair, and other neighbors had done what they could to stop the flow of blood, and had placed Gueyney in bed. He was still alive and conscious and the doctor believed there was a slight chance for his recovery. Gueyney tried hard to prevent them doing anything for him, protesting that he wanted to die. Upon more than one occasion he asked for the knife that he might finish the job. He claimed that his relatives no longer recognized him and that he was discouraged because he could not find employment. Arrangements were at once made to take him to the hospital at Red Deer, but he died at an early hour Thursday morning.

## UNDER FIRE.

There is a never-ending fascination in the true analysis of a man's character who faces for the first time the fire of the enemy. We can picture as we will what we would do or what any man is most likely to do, but it is only the person who has actually been through the experience who is in a position to give expression to the effect of an impression which never leaves him.

From one at the battle front in northwest France, the London Globe has received an outline, both vivid and thrilling, of the impressions which make new characters. The dissipation of thought forces, so natural in the midst of "shrapnel shrieking like a steamship's siren," and the dropping of comrades and general confusion, is pointed out, followed by the adjustment of the mind until it is able to register impressions. And, as the writer

avows, impressions properly recorded mean an experience which builds up character, so character must inevitably be built.

Reasoning on this logical assumption that experience is the

real sum total of character, it is easy to see how in five minutes under fire a man may live many years, or how death, an eternity, is a common expression from those who have been in the midst of a rain of bullets, and the assertion is not so exaggerated as it may sound.

"With your nose glued into the ground, you have time for much inner reflection, for re-arranging previous conceptions, and when you have a lurking feeling that at any moment you may be called up before the final Court-Martial, you are peculiarly careful about your opinions."

This is quoted as the opinion of a quiet man not much given to talking of himself, but who had gone through a great deal.

Experiences without number have been read since the beginning of the war in which men have given hesitating, somewhat puzzled accounts of their ability to get a clear impression of being, as it were, an impartial on-looker of a scene in which only the big things and the real things matter. In other words, for a time at least, and for the first time perhaps, the man is true to himself, and he cannot come back from such an experience without being the better and nobler for it. And while the waste of life is so vivid and deplorable, the nobility of the lives that are returned from the period of suffering must be in some measure a compensation.

## THE SHADES HEAR THE NEWS.

The spirits of Drake, Hawkins, Froisher, Grenville and Nelson were gathered over their pipes. John Paul Jones had dropped in to the Sea Fighters' Club of Shadaland.

"There's a chap we'll have to get for a member," said Jones. "Who's that?" asked Nelson. "This chap, Sturdee," responded J. P. J.

Then they read all about it in the Shadaland. Shouldn't the extra and immediately decided that Sir Frederick should have a snug place in the cabin, where they foregathered to talk shop.

"Getting a lot of new members," quoth Sir Francis, as they passed the jar.

"Fisher is some admiral," said Hawkins. "He ought to be president of the club when he joins us."

"Drat these submarines," said Grenville. "I whipped a parcel of good ships without going under water."

"Seems to me," again spoke up Froisher, "we'll have to enlarge these quarters a bit."

There's going to be a mix-up in the North Sea and there'll be a lot of Germans applying for membership. That is if they ever come out and fight. They'll have to do more than the Heligoland hiding to qualify."

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empire is the principal object of attack in an earth-shaking war, and it behooves the subjects of King George to play the part of vindicator the title of their empire to freedom and to greatness. But while the battle cloud hangs low, while our gaze is riveted upon scenes of death and suffering, we must not forget that, in the Americas, present and future, there is at once a contrast and a promise. We invite the gratitude of the Canadian nation for the merciful dispensation of Providence which has bestowed peace upon our own land.

"For one hundred years the sword has been sheathed upon the border between Canada and the United States. Two peoples, engaged in a struggle to make the most of their possessions, have dwelt side by side and avoided strife. Occasions of difference have arisen; conflicts of interest have disturbed their harmony; but always the voice of calm reason has been heard and the disputes have been accommodated. Two special benefits have resulted. The material distresses of war have been overtaken still more important, those international animosities which are so grievous a feature of the situation in Europe have been mitigated. Worse even than the physical devastations of the past few months have been the appalling hatreds, vindictive and awakened, hatreds that are a degradation of the human spirit. Here upon this favored continent, the resolute abstention from appeals to arms has resulted in a growth of goodwill, of brotherhood which indeed must be grateful to Almighty God. Our people and our neighbors agree to remain separate, respect each other's rights and characteristics, and find, as one generation after another passes, its life in peaceful industry, that there grows and increases a mutual friendliness that is the surest guarantee of peace in the years that are to come."

"Firmly as we British peoples have grasped the sword, resolved as we are not to sheathe it except with honor and with a new security, we are convinced that the decision of the great empire and the great republic affords a noble example to the rest of the world. They remain as our ideal in international relations, and coming as the century does to a troubled and disturbing time, we urge the Canadian people to celebrate it with devout thankfulness and as a pledge of happier times to come."

"On behalf of the executive committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association."

"B. E. WALKER, President."

"C. F. HAMILTON, Hon. Sec."

ITALIAN SAILORS OCCUPY AVLONA.

Rome, Dec. 25.—A company of Italian sailors today occupied Avlona, a seaport of Albania on the Adriatic sea.

Recent despatches from Athens by way of Paris said that anarchy reigned at Avlona and that the region around the seaport was a prey to civil war.

Partisans of Kemal Bey last month forced the government to hoist down the Turkish flag and to permit the Albanian flag, Issa Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Albania, then sent 500 soldiers to Avlona and they disarmed the inhabitants and restored the Turkish flag. Italian naval forces occupied Avlona on October 26, but the expedition was the first of a relief and sanitary organization which purposed to aid the large population which had taken refuge in the city to escape the ravages of the insurgents.

Everything was done by the Italian government to remove from the expedition anything savoring of political or territorial occupation. Pains were taken to show that the attack upon Italy was merely for the purpose of seeing that the decision of the London conference creating an autonomous Albania was carried out.

BAIRES BURNED WHILE PARADES ARE AT CHURCH.

Beauséjour, Man., Dec. 25.—On Christmas Eve, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Nicman put their two children, aged 24 years and 3 months, to bed and went to attend to the house.

During their absence the house in some manner caught fire and by the time it was discovered was well alight. Several of the neighbors attempted to rescue the little one, but without success. The fire burned fiercely and in a very short space of time all that remained of the home was a heap of smoldering ruins amongst which the remains of the babies were found two hours later.

MIDSHIPMAN TELLS OF DANGERS AT DEAD OF NIGHT.

London, Dec. 25.—The following letter is from a midshipman serving on a ship in the North Sea:

I am writing this letter in my night control position by the

light of the breaking dawn. I write most of my letters in this place at sea, as they serve to pass the time and keep one awake.

I have been up here since 3.45 a.m. this morning. It has been a lovely night, but nothing has happened, and it is the same night after night. A few nights ago, however, we had a very narrow escape from disaster. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning and a thick fog prevailed. Suddenly a dark mass appeared on the bow and bore down upon us. For a few seconds I and the other control officers thought she was a German, and we prepared to open fire. Luckily at that instant the fog lifted slightly and we saw that our own ship was apparently lost in the fog. Collision seemed inevitable, and we grasped rails and stanchions and waited for the crash. Our helm was put "hard over" and she did the maneuver by a miracle, and escaped each other. In fact, we passed so close we could have stepped from ship to ship!

Owing to our high speed we should have undoubtedly sunk if collision had taken place, as the blow would have been a glancing one and ripped out side out. The headlines in the papers would have looked well, would they?

About three weeks ago we had a similar affair, but with a cargo steamer carrying live stock from Scotland to Norway. In this case collision actually took place. She was about 5,000 tons and struck us bow on, the port side amidships. Her masts came down with a run, her bows crumpled up like paper against our armored sides, letting go the anchors and cables, the noise of which was terrific. She then fell away from us and signalled that she was sinking. We lowered a boat and as officer of watch I went away in charge. It was very rough at the time and we had the greatest difficulty in making any headway at all against the heavy seas and narrowly escaped being swamped. I found it impossible to get alongside her and was afraid she might go down suddenly and engulf us. Eventually we managed to establish a tow between her and the next battleship astern of us. She was towed into , and as far as I know, was safely beached. Apparently no lives were lost. The damage done to us was not very serious. Our gun platforms was stove in and the chaplain's cabin was demolished.

So far we have only been attacked by submarines and floating mines. A few days ago a torpedo boat from a submarine base just ahead of us without doing any damage. I am afraid before long one of us will suffer. Our luck has been perfectly extraordinary of late. We ought to have been sunk twice in the last three weeks.

All First Class Drug

gists Sell Salvia

Hair Tonic.

Salvia destroys dandruff in ten days.

The roots of the hair are so nourished and fed that a new crop of hair springs up, to the astonishment and delight of the user.

The hair is made soft and fluffy. Like all American preparations, SALVIA is dandruff perfume. It is hard to find an actress who does not use SALVIA.

Pharmacy. Sold the City

THE EARLIEST FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Eight centuries and a half ago, at the time when William I., Duke of Normandy, in his palace at Caen, was beginning to formulate his vast but secret plans for the future conquest of England, and also waging war from time to time against his nominal suzerain, Henry I., King of the French, the latter prince approached Jaroslav I., King of the Russians, demanding the hand of his daughter, the Princess Anna of Russia, in marriage.

About two centuries before, Russia had been over-run by a Viking people from Sweden, the Varangians, hailing from the Varanger Fjord. Rurik, their leader, founded the Russian monarchy, and his direct descendants occupied the throne for about seven centuries, the present dynasty—the Romanoffs—descending from him in the female line. In 1050, when Henry I. of France made the overtures just mentioned to Jaroslav I. of Russia, the Russian upper class descended to be sent to be baptized in the course of time differed little in the main from the Scandinavians, from whom, indeed, they traced their descent, and they still used the Swedish language among themselves. Jaroslav (commonly known as "Jaroslav the Great") had been styled a Russian Charlemagne, or Alfred the Great. He was a ruler much in advance of his subjects and his time, as is evident by his foundation of schools for the nobility, his invitation of schoolmasters and learned men from Constantinople, and his protection extend-

## AFRAID SHE WAS DYING

Suffered Terribly Until She Took "Fruit-a-lives"

ST. JEAN DE MATHEA, JAN. 27th, 1914.

"After suffering for a long time with Dyspepsia, I have been cured by 'Fruit-a-lives'. I suffered so much that I would not dare eat for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago I received samples of 'Fruit-a-lives' from my husband's anxiety. I decided to try it. I took a box and I kept improving until I was cured. While sick, I lost several pounds, but after taking 'Fruit-a-lives', I quickly regained what I had lost. Now I eat, sleep and digest well—a word, I am completely cured, thanks to 'Fruit-a-lives'."

MADAME M. CHARBONNEAU.

"Fruit-a-lives" is the greatest stomach tonic in the world and will always cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, "Heartburn", Dyspepsia and other Stomach Troubles.

Box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

ed to alleged witches and wizards. Such was the prince who gave his daughter Anna in marriage to the King of the French.

The Russian princess carried with her to her new home on the banks of the Seine a Book of the Gospels, magnificently bound, and with golden covers richly set with precious stones, coated in the old Slavonic language, which was held in great veneration by the entire Slav race, as the most ancient Slav copy of the Gospels in existence.

After the French king's death, Queen Anne, in 1063, married another French potentate, Ralph III., Earl of Valois, but her priceless copy of the Gospels remained in the royal regalia of France, and from that time forth was used at the coronation of every King of France at Rheims, where he made his vow to safeguard the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic church. The volume was destroyed in 1697 by Peter the Great, who specially visited Rheims for the purpose, and was hidden away during the Great Revolution, only reappearing after the Bourbon restoration in 1816.

King Charles X. was the last French ruler to be crowned at Rheims and to kiss these Gospels, in taking the customary oath in 1825.

After having survived all the vicissitudes of French history, involved during the last 800 years, without harm, intense indignation has been aroused throughout Russia by the news of the disappearance of the famous Book of Gospels, which was the principal feature of the treasure of the Cathedral of Rheims, and of which it has been impossible to find any trace since the destruction of that ancient fane by the German vandals in 1697.

The city of Rheims, whether it has perished in the conflagration of the cathedral, or has been carried off by German looters, it is impossible to say. But it is feared that it has gone beyond recovery.

Rainy Creek News

Jud Carritt came out from Lacombe hospital much improved in health.

One of the most successful social events of the season was held at the home of A. R. Siler Wednesday evening of last week.

About one hundred young and old gathered, and while the young folks played games, etc., the old people proceeded to organize a local branch of the U.F.A., with about thirty members. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening.



# We Want to See You Saturday, January 2 AT OUR STORE

Everyone that reads this ad, will make Dollars by taking advantage of our Grab Sale next Saturday. Do your New Year's shopping that day, and all those who have not finished their Christmas shopping, will be able to get lots of useful articles at our Grab Sale.

These Grabs will not contain any Drugs, but will be exchanged for Drugs or anything else if your Grab is not satisfactory.

## The Grabs Will be 25c. and 50c. Each

Each Grab will contain articles actually worth not less than 25c. and 50c., and up to \$4.00. The Grabs will contain novelties and other useful articles, such as nice Mirrors, Box Stationery, Books, Razors, Purses, Toys, Pictures, Penknives, and Ladies' Handbags. Don't forget that lots of these Grabs are worth \$2, \$3 and \$4. This is a rare chance for holiday shoppers, as well as staple lines. Come in and see what others are grabbing. This is a rare chance for out-of-town people in Toys and useful things.

## The City Pharmacy

McLEAR BLOCK

LACOMBE

### Spring Valley News

The great value of consistent training of school children in art of entertaining was amply emphasized by the concert recently given in the school house. For a number of years the teachers have given a portion of the last two weeks of school to preparing for the Christmas tree, and the improvement each year gives the highest satisfaction to the parents and others interested in the welfare of the pupils. Everyone should appreciate the painstaking work of the teachers to prepare such a splendid program, as well as the kindness of those young people who assisted.

The children gave a number of recitations and several Christmas and patriotic choruses to the accompaniment of their teacher's playing without a single mistake. It is seldom, indeed, that the little ones do their parts so faultlessly, which says much for the patience and interest with which they have practised the difficult pieces given them. Among the sketches, "House Cleaning" was especially good; those girls will scarcely need much more training. As a patient in "A Visit to the Dentist," Milan Morton might scarcely be improved on, but for the sake of the dentist's nerves it is to be hoped he never goes in earnest, and if he does, that he takes his mother with him if he really desires sympathy.

Assistance by the grown-ups was much better than usual, thanks to the help of many we have never heard in Spring Valley before, but they must have given the young men a shock. Some of them since seeing "In the Year Two Thousand," have learned to sing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" to keep up their spirits. Songs by Mr. Banks, Mr. Atwell, and by some of the Valley's famous singers were heartily applauded, while the Scotch songs of Mr. Holbrook brought a smile to the face of the chairman like a sunset flush on a hill of heather. After the program a treat was passed around to the children; most people were children. At a late hour the audience dispersed, glad to have enjoyed Spring Valley's best concert, and hoping for as good a one next year. The concert was reproduced on the 23rd at Chigwell.

### Blindman Valley Christmas Concert

On Christmas Eve the Blindman Valley school was the scene of a Christmas entertainment given by the children and some of the grown-ups. The parents

and friends donated enough cash to buy plenty of candies, nuts, apples and oranges for the children, and all who were present with us enjoyed themselves to the limit. After the concert was over old Santa Claus came bounding through the door, and in a few minutes the children were made happy with bags of candies and small presents, and some of the older kids got presents, of which they were very proud. Our teacher, Mr. Bishop, deserves credit for the way the children went through their parts. The chairman expressed the thanks of all to Mr. Banks, and the ladies for their good work and kindness in making with everything. As Christmas was passed very happy in this district, we wish everybody a prosperous New Year.

### JANUARY 3 WILL BE DAY OF PRAYER.

His Gracious Majesty King George invites the people of his dominions to observe Sunday, January 3, as a day of prayer. This old world of ours, disordered and ravaged by warring nations, needs a day of intercession mightily badly just now, and the king's message, which has also been transmitted by the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, is timely. All the churches of Lacombe are uniting to make this the greatest day of prayer the town has known. It is hoped that every church will be opened to the doors, so that those who are anxious that the allies' armies shall succeed, that this war shall cease and that peace and good-will shall be restored among the nations. It is felt that every citizen, whether church-goer or not, should lend his presence to the occasion, and if he can trim him self to it, his prayers.

### HOCKEY

The Lacombe hockey team went down to defeat in their first game of the season, on Friday night, when the Edmonton Pennants triumphed over them by a score of 8-3. The puck was faced at 8:24, and Brown (Pennant) scored the first goal in thirteen minutes. Lacombe scored three in quick succession, and the first half closed with Lacombe two to the good.

When the whistle blew for the second half, Lacombe went out with a determination to add a few more goals, and started in with a little of the rough stuff, but this did not seem to bother the Pennants, who played a clean, steady game all through. When ever the Pennant's cover point came on a rush with the puck the Lacombe boys seemed to fade

into oblivion, and there was no one in sight to check him, with the result that he scored at will. Edmonton piling up seven goals so quick that it took the breath from the spectators. The superior playing of Edmonton has been the means of Lacombe coming to the conclusion that they will have to buck up if they intend to get away with a good showing this year. It is a little early to criticize the players to any extent, but it was seen that some of the new blood either cannot play the game or are sadly in need of training, and the older players might also get a mirror and look at themselves over.

The final score resulted in a win for the Pennants by a score of 8-3. Following was the line-up:

PENNANTS	GOAL	LACOMBE
Garrison	POINT	Munn
Lundrum	COVER POINT	Middleton
Brinkman	ROVER	Danner
Potter	CENTRE	Melvin
Knowlson	RIGHT WING	Hall
Howie	LEFT WING	Murphy
Brown		Garland

**CHALLENGE.**  
The Clive Hockey Club hereby challenge the Lacombe Club to a game of hockey, to be played either at Lacombe or Clive. Accept and learn how to play the game.

### RECORD CATTLE DEAL MADE BY CALGARY FIRM.

Winnipeg, Dec. 26.—What is probably the greatest cattle deal ever consummated in America was put through this week when Yule & Bows, of Calgary, purchased 120 head of Shorthorn cattle, comprising the H. L. Emmett herd at Oak Bluff, Manitoba. The cattle represent the cream of live stock of all America and include Gainsford Marston, the best bull of all America and won prize in 1914. As a three-year-old, two years ago, this animal was bought for \$7,000.

The herd also includes Brownie Sultan, a champion bull at Chicago, which was bought previously for \$2,000. Oakland Star, a United States winner, which was purchased originally for \$2,500. Among the females purchased is Thelma, champion of Canada, and champion of the world in 1914, which cost a calf \$2,500. Another big winner whose greatest fame was achieved at Chicago in 1912, is Duchess of

Gloster. She is also a champion and was bought for \$2,000. Sittlyon Lady, for whom \$1,700 was paid as a calf by the late James Yule, and which was female champion of Canada in 1913 is another of the choice selections.

### CREDITABLE FOR ITALY.

That was a very illuminating statement made by Signor Giolitti in the Italian parliament the other day, as to Austria's action in 1913 in bringing about the fratricidal Second Balkan War of that year. Signor Giolitti, it will be remembered, "was prime minister at the time. It appears from the Italian statesman's speech that Austria encouraged Bulgaria to attack her allies of the Balkan League by promising that if this were done she would herself "step in on the grade," in which case the Bulgarians would be able to fulfill all their ambitions in Macedonia. As everybody knows, this plot failed, through Bulgaria being beaten in place of breaking her late ally, and not only failing to secure what she thought due in Macedonia, but losing Adrianople and a great part of the ground she had conquered in Thrace. The documents cited by Signor Giolitti proved that "Austria has for years been meditating aggression against Serbia, and has tried to involve her in conflict with her allies." Italy was startled on this project, no doubt because she was known to be jealous of the formation of a "Balkan bloc"—especially one headed by a Serbia with access to the Adriatic. But then, as afterwards, she tried to allow herself to be made the tool of the unscrupulous policy of the Central Powers.

The further development of this sinister plot against European peace and the liberties of the smaller powers are disclosed in papers to which Signor Salandra, the present prime minister, referred and which may shortly be expected to see the light. In the beginning of July last, we are informed, the Italian foreign minister, the late Marquis di San Giuliano, urged that moderation should be shown by Austria in the pressure she was bringing to bear on Serbia, lest Russia should intervene on behalf of the little Slav Kingdom. The reply was that Russia, weakened by the war with Japan, was not yet sufficiently strong to interfere, and the fact that Russia accepted Austria's ultimatum, here of international law and treaty obligations, in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, was mentioned in proof of the contention of Vienna that the Czar had no means of making his hand felt in the Balkans. When doubt was expressed whether Russia submission would go so far as to tolerate the reduction of the territory and the limitation of the independence of Serbia, the retort was that the intervention of Russia would be answered by the participation of Germany in the war. Then the point was advanced by the late foreign minister of Italy that in the grave circumstances suggested by the intervention of Great Britain would be inevitable. But here both Berlin and Vienna were ready with assurances. They were "convinced that at the last moment Great Britain would not back upon herself the risk of entering a European war." It was in vain that the warning was given that "the exact opposite" of what the two empires reckoned on would occur. There and then, may be said, Italy withdrew from the Alliance, and the ultimatum to Serbia was sent without her being either consulted or notified.

The Edinburgh Scotsman comments caustically on the fact that the question was raised here of right or of good faith. "It was considered enough if the two Teutonic powers kept faith with one another. This, in their view, was the only sacred obligation; all others existed only to be broken if they happened to stand in the way of their plans." It will also be noted how invariably the diplomacy of Berlin and Vienna, unscrupulous in its ends and brutal in its methods, turned out to be wrong in its calculations. It was fatally wrong in its estimates of the actions of Bulgaria, of Serbia, of Italy, of Russia, and last but not least, Great Britain. How contemptibly and transparently false the pleas and pretences of the German chancellor, in his last speech in the Reichstag, look in the light of these revelations! He charged Russia and France with aggressive motives and intentions. It is seen that it was Germany and her ally that throughout meditated and prepared for aggression. He had the hardihood to accuse Britain of having betrayed and sacrificed the peace of Europe. It is calculated that the plot against peace, freedom, and international law was conceived at Berlin and hatched at Vienna, and that it was a sin deliberately committed in full light of the tremendous consequences and in the teeth of warning. Italy escaped from participation in it in time and with

credit to herself, and it may be affirmed that never again will she enter into partnership with the powers that tried to drag her along with them to ruin.

### FOR SALE

wood for sale at war prices, and you get full measure. Long wood, \$2.00 per cord; stove wood, \$1.35 a stick. Apply G. W. Shaffer, Glass street. (D2-4c)

**HORSES**—If you are looking for horses of any kind, be sure and call on Gus Collins, Lacombe. He has a bunch of good ones and his prices are right. (D2-3c)

**BOARS**—Purebred Duroc-Jersey Boar Pigs for sale—Apply to W. E. Tees. (D30-3c)

**COW**—1 good Grade Holstein cow; excellent milkier; price reasonable—Apply Mrs. D. Ross, Stanley St., Lacombe. P. O. Box 84. (D9-3c)

**BOARS AND STRAW**—Two Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Boars, cheap if taken soon; also Straw delivered in town—Apply John Laing, 1 mile south of Lacombe; Phone R1613. (D2-3p)

**BOAR**—Registered Yorkshire Boar, 18 months old; raised on Lacombe Experimental Farm; weight about 450 lbs, for sale cheap, a first-class animal—Apply to E. E. Mathias, Blackfalds. (D2-3p)

**HAY AND GEESSE**—From 50 to 60 tons of first-class Wild Hay; also 8 or 10 Geese. Apply to John Moore, R.R. No. 2. (D2-3p)

**ROOSTERS**—Rhode Island Red Rosecomb Roosters for sale, purebred—Apply Thos. Henderson, Lacombe. (D2-3p)

**PUREBRED BERKSHIRES**—Some choice young stock of both sexes now for sale at reasonable prices. These are the growthy, easy feeding kind that will pay a profit even at the present high prices of grain. Write or phone the undersigned, R. E. Perry, Tees. (D9-3p)

**STALLION**—For sale, or will trade for calves, the registered Clydesdale Stallion Bold Briton 6454. For particulars, apply to John Ellis, 5 miles south and 5 miles east of Lacombe. P. O. Box 161, Lacombe. Phone R 1211. (D2-3p)

**COCKERELS**—Purebred Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale; good ones; \$1 each if taken at once—Apply John Ellis, Box 161, Lacombe. Phone R1211. (D2-3p)

### WANTED

**HAY WANTED.**  
HAY—Upland, Prairie Hay or Green Feed wanted—Apply to Paradise Stock Farm, G. H. Garlick, P. O. Box 195, Lacombe, N.W. 18-40-26, W. 4th. (D16-4p)

**GIRL**—Good girl wanted at once. Apply to Mrs. E. R. Kent, Lacombe. (D30-c)

**TEACHER**—A Protestant teacher, holding second-class certificate, for Sattinwood S. D. No. 1630. Apply, stating experience and salary wanted, to O. G. Welton, Sec., Route 1, Clive, Alberta. (D30-4p)

**MEN**—Large Mail Order House wants men everywhere willing to work a few hours for \$30 weekly; contract given, position permanent; experience unnecessary; samples free—The Co-Op Union, Windsor, Ont.

**TEACHER**—Teacher wanted for Lakeside School District, duties to commence January 3, 1915; applications to be in by December 10—Apply J. L. Storey, Secretary, Lacombe. (D18-4c)

**FARM TO BUY OR RENT**—Improved farm with good buildings wanted to buy or rent. State full particulars in first letter—Apply F. H. Lym, Lacombe post office. (D18-4p)

### LOST

**ESTRAY.**  
On the premises of R. J. Attwood, 20-29-28 W 4th, one small Yearling Bull, dark and slightly tinged with black; spotted face; has horns; no brand visible. (D30-3p)

**CATTLE**—One 2-year-old Steer, all red; one 1-year-old Steer, all red; 3 Red and White 1-year-old Steers, all branded MEY on the right hip. One Roan Muley Heifer, 2 years old, brand CN right ribs. Any information leading to the recovery of any of the above animals will be rewarded—R. J. Attwood, Blackfalds. (D30-3p)

### FRENCH EXPECT THAT GERMAN WILL TRY ANOTHER DASH TOWARD PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 28.—There is every evidence that the Germans are to begin another desperate attack upon the French centre. For the last two weeks the Germans have been strengthening their lines, while reinforcements have been leaving Paris daily for the neighbourhood of Rheims and Soissons. The French general staff in fact fully expect that having failed in his attempt to reach Calais and the other channel ports, the enemy will turn its attention to another dash toward Paris.

### TURKS TREATY WITH GERMAN.

Sofia, via Rome, Dec. 29.—At long details are printed here of the treaty between Germany and Turkey which was signed in the middle of November. Germany agreed to supply the necessary war material and money throughout the war, in addition to officers, expert artillerymen and engineers. In case of German victory that nation agreed to pay Turkey one-fifth of the war indemnity which she will receive from the allies. In case of defeat Germany pledged herself to defend the territorial integrity of Turkey.

In consideration of these promises, Turkey on her part agreed to declare war on England and Russia and to proclaim a holy war. She also promised to follow Germany's plans and not conclude a separate peace with any of the enemies of Germany.

### AUSTRIAN ARMY IN GALICIA NEAR DISSOLUTION.

Petrograd, Dec. 29.—The latest official dispatches from the front indicate that the Austrian army in Galicia is nearing dissolution and is struggling in disorder through the Carpathians. Thousands of Austrians are surrendering. The Russians are holding the Germans on the lower Vistula and the Pilica, where the Germans are shattering their army in repeated blows against the solid wall. The defeat of the two Austrian armies in the south has opened the way for a continuation of the Russian plan of campaign against Cracow and Silesia. At the same time the force opposing the Germans along the Polish frontier near Warsaw is being constantly reinforced and a retirement of Hindenberg's army there can be looked for any day.

### E. R. KENT

Wishes the people of Lacombe and district

### "A Bright, Happy and Prosperous New Year"

He also begs to inform them that he carries the largest and most varied stock of Paints, Wall Papers, etc., of any store between Calgary and Edmonton. Start the year well by clearing away all the dust of 1914. Get my prices NOW for goods and work, which are CHEAPER than it will be possible to sell at in the spring. Do your Paper Hanging and Interior Decoration before the rush starts. Country orders despatched the day they are received.

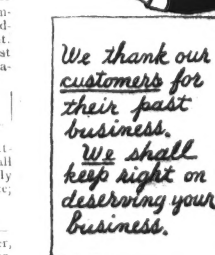
Don't forget the address—

### E. R. KENT

Lacombe Wall Paper Store  
Barnett Avenue

MAILED CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd January, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, over proposed Rural Mail Delivery Route, Nevis No. 1, to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Nevis and Culham, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Edmonton, December 11th, 1914. A. W. CAIRNS, Post Office Inspector. (D16-3c)



**Happy New Year**

We thank our customers for their past business. We shall keep right on deserving your business.

CONFIDENCE OF OUR PATRONS HAS MADE OUR BUSINESS GROW. THEY HAVE LEARNED THAT WE NEVER USE DRUGS THAT HAVE GROWN WEAK OR IMPURE WITH AGE. FRESH, PURE MEDICINES ARE THE KIND WE USE. WE VERIFY EVERY PRESCRIPTION WE FILL.

The Best Drug Store

The City Pharmacy

### ROYAL YEAST

MAKES PERFECT BREAD

### TWO DEFEATS FOR GERMAN TROOPS.

Paris, Dec. 29.—German troops were defeated today in two battles of great importance, one for possession of the village of St. Georges, Belgium, the other for approaches to Steneger, in Alsace. At St. Georges, Franco-Belgian troops carried the town by a storming attack and drove the Germans into definite retreat from the village. French engineers have created fortifications to consolidate their hold on this section of the battle front.

With the successes announced today it is clearly evident that the Germans are unable to hold their lines at either the extreme right of their positions in Belgium or the extreme left in Alsace.

The most advanced line of the allies is on the seacoast in the vicinity of Mariakerke, about two miles west of Ostend. There is no question but that the Germans are evacuating Boukars.

### CARD OF THANKS.

T. R. Nunn and Mrs. F. A. Dunsmuir wish to thank the many friends for their kindness during the illness and since the death of Mrs. T. R. Nunn.

### SNAPS AT NEW AND SECOND-HAND STORE.

1 Organ, good tone, \$35.  
1 \$50 Edison Phonograph, \$20.  
1 \$60 Hornless Phonograph, \$20.  
1 New Raymond Sewing Machine, \$26.  
2 New Singer Sewing Machines, \$38 and \$48.  
1 Hall Stand, \$8.00.  
1 \$105 Magnet Cream Separator, nearly new, \$50.  
Dressers and Stands, \$5.00 and up.  
New and Second-Hand Ladies' Fur Coats.  
Violins, Mandolins, Banjos and Guitars, \$5.00 and up.  
A bunch of Large Mirrors at a snap.  
A good assortment of Good Watches, \$5.00 and up.  
Guns, all makes, at snaps, new and second-hand.  
PART OF BANKRUPT STOCK OPENED UP.  
Men's Boys' and Girls' Heavy Felt Shoes, \$5.00 and up.  
Some Men's Heavy Boots.  
Ladies' Shoes, \$3.50 to \$6.00 values, for \$1.75 and \$2.35.  
Ladies' and Men's Fur Coats, up to \$8.00 values, for \$2.60.  
Boys' Mackintoshes, \$2.40.  
Boys' Sweaters, 75c.  
Men's and Boys' Mitts, 20c. and up.  
Men's Pants, 75c. and up.  
More will be opened up next week.  
O. BOODE, Nganton St.



## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Capital Authorized.....\$35,000,000  
Capital Paid Up.....11,500,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profit.....13,000,000  
Aggregate Assets.....165,000,000

Drafts, Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued,  
available in all parts of the world.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Savings Departments at all branches. Deposits of \$1.00  
and upwards received, and interest allowed at highest  
current rates.

340 Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland;  
40 Branches in West Indies, London, England, and New  
York.

Lacombe Branch - J. G. Nickerson, Manager

Sub-branches, BENTLEY and BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA

British Airmen Make Raid  
on German Naval Base

London, Dec. 28.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says he learns from Hamburg that considerable damage was caused at Cuxhaven by the British air raid.

Flight Commander Francis E. T. W. Hewlett, who is supposed to have lost his life in the raid, was the son of Maurice Hewlett, the novelist.

London, Dec. 27.—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, seven British naval airmen, piloting seaplanes, made a daring attack Christmas Day on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. Six of the airmen returned safely, but the seventh, Commander Hewlett, it is feared has been lost, as his machine was found off Heligoland wrecked.

What damage was done by the bombs thrown by the attacking party could not be ascertained, but the German report of the raid says that the raid was fruitless.

The enterprise of the British navy in this attempting to "dig out" the German fleet brought about a battle between the most modern of the war machines. A British squadron, including the light cruiser Arethusa and undaunted, which have been engaged in previous exploits on the German coast, was attacked by Zeppelins, seaplanes and submarines.

By rapid maneuvering the ships were able to avoid the submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up the fight. The German seaplanes dropped bombs, which, according to the British account, fell harmlessly into the sea. The Germans, however, claim to have hit two destroyers and their convoy, the latter being set on fire.

The British ships remained in the vicinity for three hours without being attacked by any surface warships and picked up three of the seven pilots and the planes. Three others were picked up by submarines, and their machines were sunk. Commander Hewlett, it is thought, was drowned.

The official press bureau gave out the following statement to-night regarding the British raid on the German coast:

"On Friday, December 25, the German warships lying off Schilling Roads, on Cuxhaven, were attacked by seven naval seaplanes, piloted by Flight Commanders Oliver, Hewlett, Ross and Kilner, Flight Lieutenants Smiley and Edwards, and Superintendent Lieut. Blackburn.

"The attack was delivered at daylight, starting from a point in the vicinity of Heligoland. The seaplanes were escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force, together with submarines. As the ships were seen by the Germans from Heligoland, two Zeppelins and three or four hostile seaplanes and several hostile submarines attacked them.

"It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighborhood to pick up the returning airmen, and a naval combat ensued between the most modern cruisers and the enemy's aircraft and submarines. By swift maneuvering the enemy's submarines were avoided and the two Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the undaunted Arethusa.

"The enemy's seaplanes succeeded in dropping their bombs near our ships, but without hitting any of them. The British ships remained for three hours off the enemy's coast without being molested by any surface vessel and safely re-embarked three out of the seven airmen with their machines. Three other pilots returned later and were picked up by British submarines which were standing by. Their machines were then sunk.

"Six out of the seven pilots returned safely. Flight Commander Hewlett is missing. His machine was seen in a wrecked condition about eight miles from

Heligoland, and the fate of the daring and skillful pilot is at present unknown.

"The extent of the damage by the British airmen's bombs cannot be estimated, but all were discharged at points of military significance.

"On Thursday last Squadron Master Davis, of the naval air service, visited Brussels in a Farman biplane for the dropping of twelve bombs at a hangar reported to contain a German Paravel. Eight of these bombs, of which six are believed to have hit, were discharged at the first attack; the remaining four on the return flight. Because of the clouds of smoke which arose from the shed the effect could not be distinguished.

"Another naval airman, on Christmas Eve, dropped twelve bombs on an airship shed at Brussels, but it was impossible definitely to ascertain the amount of damage done.

"It was learned today that the German airman who visited England on Christmas Day dropped a bomb near Roeburgh, which is only 28 miles east-south-east of St. Paul's, London, and seven miles from Gravesend. The bomb did no damage, as it fell in the water.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—The German admiralty Saturday night made the following announcement:

"On December 25 eight British ships made a dash into Germany. Hydro-aeroplanes, conveyed by them, made an advance against the mouths of German rivers and dropped bombs intended for ships lying at anchor and a gas tank near Cuxhaven. No damage resulted.

"The hydro-aeroplanes were fired at and withdrew in a westerly direction. German warships and aeroplanes reconnoitered against the British forces and succeeded in hitting with bombs two British destroyers and one other vessel of the convoy. On the latter fire broke out, which prevented a continuation of the fighting."

The announcement by the German admiralty of an attempt by British warships against the German coast is the first intimation of what appears to be a reply to the recent attack by German cruisers against the English seaports of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool.

Cuxhaven is a fortified seaport of Germany, 58 miles west-north-west of Hamburg. It is at the mouth of the estuary of the Elbe. The approximate distance across the North Sea from the English coast to Cuxhaven is 300 miles.

## RESULT OF WAR WILL DEPEND MOSTLY UPON BRITAIN

New York, Dec. 24.—The military critic of The New York Evening Post emphasizes the important part that Britain has yet to bear in the great war. He says:

"Popular opinion regarding the prospects of final victory and defeat in a great war is apt to be influenced by non-essentials. A success of no particular importance will bring discouragement. England for example, was badly depressed by the defeat of Admiral Craddock's squadron off the Chilean coast in November, and has been greatly cheered by Admiral Scudde's victory off the Falkland Islands, though neither event could have any but the slightest bearing on the ultimate decision. Popular opinion feels on even small crumbs of comfort. There is a tragic humor about the 'successes' reported from the battlefields in the west, in which either side finds so much satisfaction—an advance of fifty yards here, the capture of a farm house there, the blowing of a trench, the silencing of a single battery, the capture of a couple of ammunition wagons, and this in a titanic struggle where four million men with five thousand heavy guns face each other.

How much more readily is popular opinion likely to be influenced by the larger scale on which victory and defeat swing back and forth on the Polish and Galician battlefields! According as the Russians or Germans press forward 20 miles, the popular imagination visualizes the Czar's armies marching into Berlin or the Kaiser's armies dictating terms from Petrograd. Yet the fact is plain that the vicissitudes of the campaign on the Russian side cannot determine the outcome of the war. Russian success may hasten the end one way, Russian defeat may hasten the end the other way. But by itself Russia cannot decide what the end shall be. The function of the Czar's armies is primarily to keep employed as many German army corps as possible. The decision must come in the west, and not through the French, but the English. This is the real factor which is clearly enough recognized when one learns to disregard the non-essential fluctuations recorded in the daily despatches. In the early days of the war the role reserved for England was more frequently in people's minds than it is today. Too much reading of trench combats and artillery duels has obscured the prime consideration that the progress made by Kitchener in the training of camps around Aldershot is of more importance than the progress made by the allies around Ypres and along the Aisne.

For the outstanding fact is plain that if the painful progress by inches is to come to an end it must be when either side is ready to throw a vast new army against the enemy's trenches with the determination to pay the enormous price demanded by a really decisive advance. One or two or three fresh corps will not do the trick. Germany tried it against the British and Belgians when she sent her army of 150,000 men released from around Antwerp. The allies have shown spurts of an offensive spirit as fresh troops have come across the channel. But always reinforcements have been matched by reinforcements. The solution will be hastened only when one side or the other brings reinforcements in such huge numbers that the other side cannot readily reply. Until that comes the western campaign will drag on at a pace which would require six months for the Kaiser to force his way to Calais and Amiens, and eighteen months for the allies to push the enemy out of Belgium.

Consequently, it is always the question of the moment whether England can throw into Flanders at least one-half of her million men now in training. The rumor of British reinforcements already dispatched in large numbers cannot be credited. It is doubtful whether England has done more than make up the wastage of life in her expeditionary corps, and whether her strength on the battle line is more than 150,000 men. In the latest available number of the London Spectator, there is fairly conclusive evidence on this point. The following significant paragraph will bear repeating:

"We do not wish in a matter so serious to use the language of exaggeration, or to try to alarm men into joining the colors by sensational statements. We say, however, with a full sense of responsibility, that if the ordinary men of the country could see the letters which are coming home from Flanders from both officers and privates instead of telling themselves that they are not wanted yet, they would be throwing down their tools in an agony of self-accusation and not having gone long ago to the aid of the gallant men who have been fighting their battles and defending their homes. They would be flocking to the colors. We do not, of course, want to suggest that our line is already so thin that the Germans can break it. Thank Heaven, though it is thin, it is of the best-tempered human steel that the world can provide, so that the world has never seen, and it will not break it yet awhile. It is, however, subject to the highest possible strain, and unless the nation is forced to look ahead, the breaking point may be reached in a month or two and reached perhaps quite suddenly."

Allow for a certain pessimism in a journal which has always been a critic of the Liberal government, and the facts are still startling. "Outmanned three to one" is a recent phrase in British statements. What can that mean but that the entire strength of the English army is only between three and four army corps?

The million men whom England already has in training, and the additional million she is recruiting are not an excessive investment. There may have been at one time Englishmen who thought that England could win a war through her navy, and that the presence of English soldiers on the continent was largely an evidence of good faith towards France. The German press still maintains that England is a peace-loving nation, and this in a war of attrition. But by this time it must be plain that England's stake in

the great conflict is such that no exceptions can be made in her fair share. It is against England that the flame of German hatred has focused. It is conceivable that France or Russia might be induced to make peace out of weariness, but as between England and Germany there must be definite settlement. Neither France nor Russia stands to lose anything like what England has in the balance.

## THINKS ENGLAND SHOULD INVADE

New York, Dec. 27.—A prominent military expert connected with the United States army, and whose name cannot be used, expresses the opinion that England can quickest bring the defeat of Germany. This gentleman has directed important public work in Germany as well as in England, and has written extensively on the military operations of the European countries. "England will never accomplish her object in this war—the destruction of the German fleet," he said yesterday, "unless she lands an army in Schleswig-Holstein. I believe that we will soon hear of a move in that direction. Following the dash to Cuxhaven, I believe we will now hear of attacks further north on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. These attacks, I believe, will be made in conjunction with an English

army. England must land an army in Northern Schleswig-Holstein and march it down to the protected harbors and canals where the German fleet is.

"The first army would, no doubt, have a hard time in landing, but once having gained a foothold the navy on the outside would prevent a dislodgment. Troops could then be landed for weeks and a great army could be built up. Under such circumstances every energy should be directed to an advance through Schleswig-Holstein to the Kiel canal.

"The Kiel canal once captured the capture or destruction of the German fleet would only be a question of time, the army and navy still working together. If Germany attempted the destruction of the canal it could be restored, and then Russia's unlimited resources of men would be available for use elsewhere than on Russia's own frontiers. Russia could then also be strengthened in war munitions from outside."

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